CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

FOR THE YEAR 1948.

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MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR 1948.

Wootton Bassett,
Wilts.

September, 1949.

To: The Cricklade and Wootton Bassett
Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report and the Annual Report of your Senior Sanitary Inspector on the Health, Housing and Sanitary condition of the district for the year 1948.

1. STATISTICS

Area (acres)	45,911
Population	13,460
Number of Parishes	14
Number of inhabited houses ...	3,578
Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1948)	£66,195
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£273

2. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health - part time
Senior Sanitary Inspector - full time
Additional Sanitary Inspector - full time
One Unqualified Assistant Inspector - full time

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

3. Death Rate.

There were 139 deaths during the year, of which number 72 were males and 67 were females.

Death rate (per 1,000) 10.33

The comparative figure for England and Wales is 10.8.

4. Causes of death (civilians only)

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis - of the respiratory system	1	-
Tuberculosis - other forms	1	1
Influenza	2	1
Cancer	14	10
Diabetes	-	3
Inter-cranial vascular lesions	10	11
Heart disease	22	17
Other circulatory diseases	3	5
Bronchitis	6	2
Pneumonia	1	2
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	-	2
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-	1
Appendicitis	-	1
Other digestive diseases	-	5
Nephritis	2	1
Premature birth ...	2	-
Congenital malformation	-	3
Other violent causes	1	-
All other causes	7	2
	72	67

It is gratifying to note that no deaths occurred from child birth, Puerperal Sepsis. nor infectious notifiable disease, other than Pneumonia.

5. Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of children under 1 year were:

Male 2 Female 3.

Death rate per 1,000 births ... 18.38

There was again a decrease in the Infantile Mortality rate. The rate for England and Wales was 34 per 1,000 births.

6. Births.

During the year 272 live births were registered, viz. 131 males 141 females. 16 illegitimate children were born, and there were 8 still births.

The comparative number of births for 1947 was 227.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

7. Hospitals. Provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

A. (i) Fever. Under an arrangement with the Swindon Borough Council, all infectious cases requiring Hospital treatment are removed to the Isolation Hospital, Gorse Hill, Swindon, there being no such Hospital in this area.

(ii) Small Pox. Cases of this disease are removed to the County Small Pox Hospital at Ogbourne, near Marlborough.

B. Tuberculosis. Maternity. Children. Others. Cases of Tuberculosis are treated at the County Council's Sanatoria at Winsley and Harwood, and maternity cases at Hospitals at Melksham and Bradford-on-Avon.

C. General. The district has no General Hospital, surgical and medical cases requiring Hospital treatment being sent to the Victoria Hospital and the G.W.R.Hospital at Swindon, and the Hospitals at Stratton St.Margaret, Savernake, Marlborough and Cirencester.

D. Delicate and poorly developed children can receive treatment at the County Council Home, Marlborough.

Arrangements are made by the County Council for institutional provision for illegitimate infants, homeless children and unmarried mothers.

8. Clinic and Treatment Centres.

The County Council provide Child Welfare Clinics at Cricklade, Purton and Wootton Bassett.

Clinics for Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, and Maternity cases are provided by the County Council at Swindon. The services of a Consultant for ante-natal

and maternity cases are available, when required, at patients own homes.

A Maternity Clinic is also held at Wootton Bassett on specified days of the month.

9. Ambulance facilities.

(a) For cases of infectious disease are provided by the Swindon Borough Council.

(b) Other cases - none is available in the district, but the services of an ambulance are obtainable at all times from the Swindon Borough Council.

Since the inception of the National Health Service in July, cars for non-ambulance cases requiring transport, are available on application to the Ambulance Service in Swindon.

10. Nursing arrangements.

No arrangements are made by the Local Authority for any Nursing Service.

A Midwifery Service was provided by the County Council through local Nursing Associations where they existed. The same arrangements hold good since the commencement of the National Health Service, but the actual employment and payment of the Midwives is now done by the County Council.

Midwives are resident as follows:

Ashton Keynes	1
Cricklade	1
Purton	2
Wootton Bassett	1

"Home Helpers" are now available in various parts of the district, but the service is as yet not well organised owing to lack of helpers.

11. Laboratory work.

This continues to be carried out at the Greville Laboratory, Salisbury Infirmary, and at Oxford and Gorse Hill Hospital, Swindon, all now coming under the Health Service Act.

12. Prevalence of Infectious and other Diseases.

We were again fortunate in having only a small number of cases of infectious disease, other than Measles and Whooping Cough.

Only 7 cases of Scarlatina and 3 of Diphtheria were notified. There were 87 cases of Measles, 24 of Whooping Cough, and 14 of Pneumonia.

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	3	3	
Scarlet Fever	7	1	
Measles	87		
Whooping Cough	24		
Chicken Pox	1		
Erysipelas	1		
Pneumonia	14		
Puerperal Pyrexia	2		
	139	4	-

13. Diphtheria Immunisation.

Diphtheria Immunisation continues to be systematically carried out.

No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation during 1948 (including temporary resi-rents).			No. of children given a re-inforcing dose subsequent to complete full course.
Age at date of final injection.			
Under 5	5-14 yrs.	Total	During 1948
177	59	236	168

14. Tuberculosis.

17 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year as against 10 in 1947. Notifications of 6 cases of other forms of the disease were received.

Mass radiography carried out in various factories situated outside the district, but in which a proportion of the population is employed, has been helpful in discovering unrecognised cases of the Pulmonary form of the disease.

Ages	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other forms		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1 - 10			2	1	2	1
10 - 20		4	1		1	4
20 - 30	2	3		2	2	5
30 - 40	2	2			2	2
40 - 50	2				2	
50 - 60	1				1	
Age not known		1				1
	7	10	3	3	10	13

15. WATER.

The whole of the district, excepting part of one parish, is supplied from public water mains, and the above-mentioned part will also be supplied in 1949.

During the year 18 samples of water taken from Public supplies were submitted for analysis, and all were found to be satisfactory, in fact a number of samples obtained from the Ashton Keynes bore-hole were found to be sterile.

There was no shortage of water during the year.

The percentage of houses in the district now supplied from public mains is 81.6. The percentage is steadily rising, and I consider that this figure for the rural district, is, comparatively, most satisfactory.

16. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The only report of pollution during the year was at Lyneham where the Lilly Brook was again polluted by oil from the Lyneham R.A.F.Station. A tank was constructed by the Air Ministry to try to prevent this nuisance.

17. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Ministry of Health inquiry relative to the new sewerage scheme at Cricklade has not yet been held.

The sewage works at Cricklade, Purton and Wootton Bassett, have been working satisfactorily.

68% of houses in the district are drained to sewers and/or cesspits, a figure rising slightly year by year.

18. SCAVENGING.

There have been no complaints as to scavenging or the disposal of refuse, but the question of obtaining new tipping sites remains an urgent problem.

19. SALVAGE.

There has been an increase in the amount of salvageable waste materials collected and sold, but owing to a drop in the prices of the materials sold, the increase in receipts from sales is very small.

20. MILK.

The number of registered premises in the district is 338. Twelve cowsheds have been reconstructed during the year. Three new cowsheds and ten new dairies have been built. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of milk-producing farms supplied by water from public mains is now 73, again a rising figure.

21. MEAT

Every animal killed in the centralised slaughter-house has been inspected, and this meat inspection continues to occupy much of your Sanitary Inspectors' time. It is regrettable to report a slight increase in the percentage of calves affected by tuberculosis.

A total of 1 ton 19 cwts. of meat had to be condemned.

22. OTHER FOOD.

The amount of other food condemned during the year has been remarkably small.

23. HOUSING.

Two houses were erected by private enterprise and 46 by the Local Authority during the year. Shortage of housing accommodation is still acute, and although the number of applicants is smaller than that mentioned in my last Annual Report, there were still 465 applicants on December 31st/1948.

24. RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

Work on this Survey continues, but it is impossible to proceed as rapidly as desired. This is due to the amount of time taken up by meat inspection and rodent work.

I have the honour to remain,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Medical Officer of Health.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1948.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Council Offices,
Wootton Bassett,
Wilts.

5th September, 1949.

To: Dr.J.N.Watson,
Medical Officer of Health,
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett
Rural District Council.

Sir,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1948, dealing with the work carried out in the Sanitary Department.

HOUSING.

1. Number of new houses erected during the year.

(a) By the Local Authority	46
(b) By other bodies or persons ...	2

2. Inspection of dwellinghouses.

(i) Number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts ...	32
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose	176
(iii) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(iv) Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	19

3. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority	27

4. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(i) Proceedings under Public Health and Housing Acts.

(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	12
(b) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(i) By owners	8
(ii) By the Local Authority in default of owners ...	1

4. (ii) Proceedings under Sec.11 Housing Act, 1936.

(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ... -

(b) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders -

(c) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were given not to re-let after vacation until made fit 1

5. Housing Act, 1936. Overcrowding.

No. of cases of overcrowding discovered 13
" " " " " abated 8

Of the 8 cases of overcrowding abated during the year, 7 families were moved into new Council Houses and 1 family into a converted Nissen hut. In addition 16 morally overcrowded cases (cases where there existed deficiency of bedrooms necessary for adequate sleeping arrangements) were transferred to new Council Houses.

6. Housing applications.

All matters concerning the application for and allocation of Council Houses are dealt with by my Department. Application forms are indexed, numbered, and filed in parishes. Points are given to every applicant, and the whole of the details are then entered in a Housing Register. Immediately before a selection of tenants is made by a Selection Committee, the premises in which the applicants reside are visited and statements checked. Details of the applications for Council Houses as on 31st December, 1948, are as follows:

No. of applicants	No. of applications	No. of applicants who are tenants of houses	No. of applicants who are tenants of rooms	No. of applicants who are tenants of huts	No. of applicants who are over-crowded
		Ashton Keynes			
37	37	22	3	6	1
		Braydon			
-	-	-	-	-	-
		Broad Town			
26	26	20	5	-	-
		Clyffe Pypard			
4	8	3	1	-	-
		Cricklade			
76	78	22	21	48	-
		Latton			
8	16	5	1	-	1
		Leigh			
7	9	5	1	-	-
158	174	77	32	54	2

6. Housing applications (continued)

No. of applicants	No. of applications	No. of applicants who are tenants of houses.	No. of applicants who are tenants of rooms	No. of applicants who are tenants of huts	No. of applicants who are over-crowded.
		Lydiard Millicent			
35	38	14	13	-	-
		Lydiard Tregoze			
8	17	5	3	-	-
		Lyneham			
33	37	13	15	-	1
		Marston Meysey			
4	5	3	1	-	-
		Purton			
88	124	29	30	-	4
		Tockenham			
-	1	-	-	-	-
		Wootton Bassett			
139	194	51	65	13	6
B/Fwd: 158	174	77	32	54	2
465	590	192	159	67	13

The difference in the total number of applicants from the number of applications is accounted for by the fact that a number of applicants have applications in more than one parish.

No. of visits and enquiries re housing applications 500

7. Provision of new houses.

The Council built 46 houses in the following parishes during the year, and all were occupied in 1948:

Ashton Keynes	4
Cricklade	4
Latton	4
Marston Meysey	6
Wootton Bassett	28
	46

All were three-bedroomed houses and were provided with a water carriage system.

8. Temporary Housing.

Temporary dwellings exist at Ashton Keynes, Cricklade and Wootton Bassett. The best are at Blakehill, Cricklade, where converted Nissen huts comprise 2 bedrooms, a living room, small bathroom, and an internal w.c. The heating of water and cooking is carried out by electricity, the water and electric cooker being provided for the tenants, but the Electricity Board charge the tenants direct for the use of electricity. The Council have only 50 huts allocated for their use out of the 150 huts at Blakehill.

The huts at Ashton Keynes and Wootton Bassett are not very suitable for human habitation, but those at Cricklade are a little better. There are water closets (one for every two families) and drainage at the Wootton Bassett huts, and internal w.c's. and sinks at Paul's Croft, Cricklade; there are only pail closets and no drainage at the huts at Ashton Keynes.

All the ex-army huts require constant attention, and complaints are continually received re their condition.

A large house called The Manor House, Wootton Bassett, has been converted into 6 flats.

Temporary dwellings

Ashton Keynes (Cove House Camp)	...	10
Cricklade (Paul's Croft Camp)	...	3
Cricklade (Blakehill Camp) ...	...	150
Wootton Bassett (Manor Paddock)	...	14
Wootton Bassett (Manor Flats)	...	6
		183

No. of visits made re temporary dwellings 31

9. Rural Housing Survey.

(i)	Number of workingclass houses in the district	3000
(ii)	Number of workingclass houses inspected, measured and recorded during the year	442
(iii)	Total number of workingclass houses inspected, measured and recorded to 31st December, 1948	1589
(iv)	Total number of workingclass houses measured but not yet inspected (not included in (ii) or (iii) above)	380
(v)	Total number of working-class houses measured and/or inspected ...	1969

Categorisation of houses inspected.

Cat.1	Cat. 2	Cat. 3	Cat. 4	Cat. 5
227	373	640	163	186

Total: 1,589

Percentages of the houses inspected.

14	23	40	10	12

This rural survey of houses is still only just above 50% completed. During the last three years the Assistant, who was appointed primarily for carrying out the survey, has had to spend practically half his time carrying out the work of a Rodent Operator. This, coupled with the fact that a more detailed inspection and recording of houses is made than is carried out in the majority of districts, is the reason why the survey is not nearly completed.

10. Nuisances.

Number of nuisances discovered	37
Number of nuisances abated	34
Number of inspections made for the purpose	131

11. Verminous Houses.

Infestation by fleas was discovered in 7 houses, by bugs in one, and 12 houses were inspected for the presence of vermin. Of the 8 houses affected, one was treated by the occupier with insecticide provided by the Council and 11 were treated by the Local Authority with block disinfestators and insecticides. Eradication of vermin was complete in all cases.

Number of visits for the purpose 31

WATER SUPPLIES

12. Sources.

Excepting a part (Bradenstoke) of one parish (Lyneham) water is piped to all parts of the district. The well water at Bradenstoke is not good, and at the time of writing this report, water mains have been extended to Bradenstoke, but the scheme has not been quite completed.

Most of the water used for public supply is obtained from a bore hole situated at Ashton Keynes. This bore hole reaches a depth of 300 feet and is well constructed, and has a diameter of 18 inches reduced to 15 inches. A 6 inch diameter bore, originally sunk as a trial bore, is brought into use in times of emergency.

The parishes of Cricklade, Latton and Marston Meysey are supplied by water from a 60,000 gallon reservoir situated at Cricklade. The rest of the district is supplied from a 500,000 gallon reservoir situated at Hook, and water is also supplied to parts of the Rural Districts of Malmesbury and Calne and Chippenham from this reservoir. Chlorination of water from the borehole is carried out by an automatic chloramine apparatus installed at the pumping station.

The supply is augmented by water from the greensand at Clyffe Pypard, obtained by an adit driven into the chalk hills. Storage is provided by two small reservoirs having a total capacity of 35,000 gallons. A meter-operated chlorinator provides the treatment for the water.

Most of the parish of Broad Town is supplied by water obtained from a well in the chalk hills, but 19 houses at Thornhill, Broad Town, are supplied from a well situated at Thornhill. A small number of houses and farms in the parish of Clyffe Pypard are supplied with water from two small private water undertakings.

All the water samples taken from the public supplies were found to be satisfactory and none of the waters have plumbo solvent action. No complaint of shortage was made during the year.

13. Analyses.

Submitted for analysis.	Public Supplies	Private Supplies	Total
Chemical	4	2	6
Bacteriological	14	7	21
	18	9	27

	Fit for drinking purposes.	Unfit for drinking purposes
Public Supplies		
Chemical	4	-
Bacteriological	14	-
Private supplies		
Chemical	-	2
Bacteriological	-	7

Samples of water were taken from wells and springs supplying 6 dwellinghouses. It is impossible to provide a connection to the public water main at three of these premises.

14. Houses and population supplied from public water mains.

Parish	Water supplied direct to houses (not including temporary dwellings)		Water supplied by means of a standpipe (not including temporary dwellings.)	
	No. of houses	Estimated Population	No. of houses	Estimated population
Ashton Keynes	199	709		
Braydon	10	36		
Broad Town	91	324		
Cricklade	378	1348		
Clyffe Pypard	62	221		
Latton	45	160		
Leigh	67	239		
Lydiard Millicent	209	745		
Lydiard Tregoze	93	332		
Lyneham	121	431		
Marston Meysey	36	128		
Purton	677	2414		
Tockenham	33	118		
Wootton Bassett	889	3169	11	39
	2910	10374	11	39

15. Houses and population supplied from private water mains.

Parish	Water supplied direct to houses (not including temporary dwellings.)		Water supplied by means of a standpipe (not including temporary dwellings)	
	No. of houses	Estimated population	No. of houses	Estimated population
Broad Town	11	39		
Clyffe Pypard	31	111		
	42	150	-	-

16. Temporary dwellings and population supplied from public water mains.

Parish	Water supplied direct to temporary dwellings		Water supplied by means of standpipes.	
	No. of temporary dwellings	Estimated population	No. of temporary dwellings	Estimated population
Ashton Keynes			10	36
Cricklade	153	546		
Wootton Bassett	6	21	14	50
	159	567	24	86

17. Totals percentages, etc.

Total number of houses supplied from public water mains.

(i) Into or on to premises ...	2,910
(ii) By means of standpipes ...	11
	2,921

Estimated population supplied from public water mains.

(i) Into or on to premises	10,941
(ii) By means of standpipes	125
	11,066

Total number of houses supplied from water mains	2,963
Total estimated population supplied from water mains	11,216
Percentage of houses supplied from public water mains.	81.64
Percentage of houses supplied from private water mains	1.17
Percentage of houses supplied from water mains	82.81
Percentage of estimated population supplied from public water mains	85.56
Percentage of estimated population supplied from private water mains	1.16
Percentage of estimated population supplied from water mains	86.72
Estimated population of the district on 31st December, 1948	12,934

No. of visits re water supplies:

Public supplies	18
Private supplies	9

No. of houses connected to public water mains during the year:

As a result of informal notices	4
Other than action by the Local Authority	75

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

18. Milk and Dairies.

No. of dairies on register	338
No. of producers on register (included in above figure)	333
No. of inspections under the Milk and Dairies Order and Regulations ...	216

The year was notable for the keen demand by farmers for advice on the reconstruction or adaptation of their buildings with a view to raising the standard of the premises in order that they might qualify for a graded milk licence. Twelve cowsheds were reconstructed, ten new dairies built, three new cowsheds built and three new boiler houses built during the year. Repairs to cowsheds and dairies were carried out on eight farms, and only in two cases was formal action necessary.

In this heavy milk producing area the District's regional water scheme is proving a boon still, and eleven farms were connected to the mains and extensions to four farm supplies were made during the year. 73.5% of the milk-producing farms are connected by meter to the public mains for use in cowsheds and dairies, and the work of fencing off foul pits and ponds in the grazing meadows continues with the provision in their place of field troughs connected to the public supply. Visits involving suggestions and advice on reconstruction and adaptation of buildings and water supply take up considerably more of the Inspecting Officer's time than in the case of routine inspections, but in spite of a considerable amount of this work the number of inspections made was increased over the preceding year.

19. Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-46.

No. of pasteurising plants	1
No. of accredited milk producers	63
No. of T.T.milk producers	36
No. of inspections of pasteurising plant	6
Percentage of accredited milk producers in the area	18.9 %
Percentage of T.T.milk producers in the area	10.8%
Total percentage of graded farms	29.7%

Following an unsatisfactory sample from the batch holder plant operating in this district, the plant was taken out of service at the end of 1947 to await replacement by an H.T.S.T.plant. The new plant did not come into service until the end of the year, and in the intervening period the milk received by the dairy company was despatched to London for pasteurisation, and pasteurised milk was sent from Salisbury for local supplies. Samples obtained from the new H.T.S.T.plant at the end of the year were satisfactory.

There was an increase of 12 T.T. farms during the year and a decrease of 4 Accredited farms. As in the past, on each occasion that farms have been adapted for these higher types of production, complete co-operation with the Dairy Advisory Officer has been maintained.

20. Meat.

All animals for human consumption are slaughtered at a centralised slaughterhouse under the control of the Ministry of Food. The number of animals killed during the year decreased slightly from the number slaughtered in 1947. Excepting 20, the animals killed were calves. Overcrowding of the slaughterhouse with carcases during certain months of the year still makes inspection difficult, but a cooling house for carcases is being built, which should make conditions easier for examination. There was an increase in the incidence of Tuberculosis during 1948. I have been informed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Surgeon that in every instance when information has been passed to him relating to a calf condemned for congenital Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis has been found in the dam of the calf. Unfortunately, owing to insufficient means of identification, it has not always been possible to pass the information required for tracing the owner of the calf, and subsequently, the cow.

No. of visits to and inspections made at the slaughterhouse	278
No. of visits to and inspections made at butchers shops and other premises ...	15

Animals killed and carcases examined.

	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
No. of animals killed	1	20,164	5	14	20,184
No. of carcases examined.	1	20,164	5	14	20,184

Condemned Meat

	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
Condemned for Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases	-	12	-	-	12
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	79	-	-	80
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with Tuberculosis	100.00	0.451	-	-	0.456

	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
Condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases:	-	14	1	1	16
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1060	2	12	1074
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis.		5.326	60.00	92.86	5.400
Condemned for all diseases.					
Whole carcases.		26	1	1	28
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	1139	2	12	1154
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with disease.	100.00	5.778	60.00	92.86	5.856

Details and weights of condemned meat.

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Beef ... (condemned in shops)		8.	-	22
Veal		12.	1.	3
Pork and Bacon (Butchers shops				20
Slaughterhouse)	-	-	3.	16
Mutton and Lamb	-		3.	11
Offal	-	17	1	6
	1.	19.	2.	22

	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Percentage of the total of condemned meat.
Condemned for Tuberculosis		9	2	11	24.18
Condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis	1	10	0	11	75.82
	1	19	2	22	

21. Tuberculosis in Calves

Year	No. of calves killed	No. of Tubercular cows	Percentage of calves affected with Tuberculosis.
1940	14.095	102	0.72
1941	13,588	116	0.85
1942	15,190	104	0.68
1943	15,293	90	0.59
1944	16,702	82	0.49
1945	16,985	101	0.60
1946	20,231	95	0.47
1947	22,002	86	0.39
1948	20,184	91	0.45

The percentage of tubercular calves increased slightly over last year, but it was still lower than in previous years. The information required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Surgeon for tracing the owners of calves condemned for congenital tuberculosis was available in only 5 cases out of the 12.

22. Casualty killing.

I give below the details of the animals brought for casualty slaughter:

Calves	60
Pigs	5
Sheep	14
	79

23. Slaughter of Animals Act.

There are 19 licenced slaughtermen in the district.

24. Other foods.

The following are the details of the various foodstuffs which were found to be unfit for human consumption. Only when found to be unfit or unsuitable for animal feeding stuffs was the condemned food destroyed.

	tins
Cherries	5
Peas	4
Orange Juice	2
Meat Soup	1
Baked Beans	1
	13

	packets
Groaten	13
Dried egg	1
	14

Beef Sausage 30 lbs.

It will be noted that the amount of "other foods" condemned is remarkably small, in fact it is a very considerable time since such a small quantity was condemned in a year.

No. of visits to shops and food premises ... 41

25. Ice cream.

One premise was registered for the manufacture of ice cream, and one for the sale of ice cream only, during the year. Difficulty was still experienced during 1948 in the sampling of ice cream, owing to the fact that samples had to reach Salisbury within 6 hours of taking the samples. The train service was useless, and the samples had to be put on bus at Marlborough. The latest a sample could be sent was by the 3.40 p.m. bus, and as ice cream was not made by some until the afternoon, sampling of all ice cream could not be carried out.

No. of samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
7	3	4	-	-

The samples were satisfactory as none were below Grade 2.

26. Registration of Premises.

Premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act for the manufacture or sale of ice cream, preserved food, etc. are:

Purposes for which premises are registered.	No.
Ice cream manufacture and sale	4
Ice cream sale only	3
Sausage manufacture	4
Sausage and pickled meat manufacture	1
Fish frying	4

27. Knackers yards.

As the only knacker's yard in the district did not comply with the requirements of the Council, a licence was not issued.

28. FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Inspections.

M/c line No.	No. on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted	M/c line No.
	(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.				
1	25	7	-	-	1

M/c line No.	No. on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted	M/c line No.
	(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.				
2	41	24	-	-	2
	(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)				
3	-	-	-	-	3
B/Fwd:	25	7	-	-	
Total:	66	31	-	-	

Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

M/c line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found: Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	M/c line No.
	Want of cleanliness (S.1)					
4	3	3	-	-	-	4
	Overcrowding (S.2)					
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
6	-	-	-	-	-	6
	Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
7	-	-	-	-	-	7
	Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)					
8	-	-	-	-	-	8
	Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) insufficient					
9	-	-	-	-	-	9
	(b) Unsuitable or defective					
10	1	-	-	-	-	10
	(c) Not separate for sexes)					
11	-	-	-	-	-	11
	Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)					
12	-	-	-	-	-	12
60 Total	4	3	-	-	-	60

Outwork.

M/c line No.	No. of outworkers in Aug. list reqd. by Sec. 110 (1)(c)	No. of cases in default in sending lists to Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists to Council	No. of instances of work in unwholesome prem's.	Notices served	Prosecutions	M/c line No.
	Wearing apparel - making, etc.						
13	2						13
	Other types of work - no entry.						

The following is a list of the Factories which are operating in the district:

Bakehouses	14
Motor and cycle repair shops	14
Builders and Carpenters	8
Blacksmith's shops	5
Engineering shops	3
Sawmills	3
Glove Factories	2
Gas Works	3
Egg Grading Depots	2
Aircraft maintenance	2
Laundries	1
Printing works	1
Joinery works	1
Ropemaking	1
Dental manufactory	1
Condensed milk manufactory	1
Dried milk manufactory	1
Waterworks	1
Brickworks	1
Ice cream manufactory	1
	66

29 Infectious Diseases.

No. of infectious cases removed to Isolation Hospital 5

No. of rooms disinfected 5

No. of visits made in connection with infectious diseases 29

30. TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

One licence to erect, station and use a movable dwelling was issued during the year.

No. of visits re tents, vans and sheds 5

31. SMOKE ABATEMENT

Trouble again arose at one period of the year at a Milk Factory, caused by smoke and grit emission, but not to the same extent as in the previous two years. A new grit extractor and washer was installed and no complaints have been received since.

32. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewers serve the more thickly populated parts of the parishes of Cricklade, Purton and Wootton Bassett, sewage works being also situated in these three parishes. Treatment at Cricklade Sewage Works is by sedimentation and broad irrigation, but at Purton and Wootton Bassett the sewage is passed through sedimentation tanks, filters and humus tanks, the effluent passing to streams.

Small sewage installations were constructed for dealing with sewage from the new Council houses built at Latton and Marston Meysey. This brings the number of these small plants up to five.

There are 7 houses at Cricklade and 2 at Purton which are connected to the sewers but have pail closets. All houses on the line of and within statutory distance of sewers, excepting 5, are connected to sewers.

No. of houses served by w.c's and drains to cesspits	393
No. of houses served by pail closets and drains to cesspits	472
Total No. of houses draining to cesspits	865
Total No. of houses draining to small sewage installations	36
Total No. of houses connected to sewers	1526
Percentage of houses connected to sewers	42.65
Percentage of houses served by water closets and drains to cesspits	10.98
Percentage of houses drained to cesspits but having pail closets	13.19
Percentage of houses drained to cesspits	24.17
Percentage of houses drained to small sewage installations	1.01
Percentage of houses drained to sewers, small sewage installations and cesspits	67.83

33. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The collection of house refuse is made by direct labour, one "Dennis" 7 cub.yard refuse lorry being used for the purpose. A weekly collection of house refuse is carried out in the more thickly populated parts of Ashton Keynes, Cricklade, Purton and Wootton Bassett. A collection of refuse, other than ashes, is made once per month in the remainder of the district.

Refuse is deposited on tips at Cricklade and Wootton Bassett, but it is impossible to obtain soil for covering purposes. More tipping ground is urgently needed at Wootton Bassett. Owing to absence of a tip and the impossibility of obtaining tipping ground at Ashton Keynes, refuse from that area has to be brought to Wootton Bassett tip.

Flies and other insects are kept in check and reduced to a minimum by the constant treatment of the refuse tip with "tip dressings". Efficient and regular baiting keeps rat infestation under control.

I am pleased to report again that no complaints of non-collection of refuse were received during the year. On a number of occasions garden refuse was deposited in dust-bins, but in accordance with instructions given by me, the garden refuse was not picked up.

The mileage travelled by the refuse lorry during 1948 was 8939, an increase over 1947 of 500 miles.

No. of visits re public cleansing 46

SALVAGE.

A house to house salvage collection is carried out throughout the district, collections being made twice per month in the parishes of Ashton Keynes, Cricklade, Leigh, Purton and Wootton Bassett, and once per month in the remaining parishes.

I am pleased to report that there was a considerable increase in the amount of waste paper and textiles collected during 1948, but a reduction in the amount of the other salvageable waste materials. It was impossible to sell jars and bottles after August, 1948.

In July 1948 two youths trespassing on the Council's property set fire to the salvage shed and old railway coach, which were burnt out. A quantity of waste paper was destroyed, and approximately 16 tons damaged by charring and water. I was able to save a considerable amount of damaged paper, but had to sell it at a reduced price. Since this time, paper has been stored, sorted and baled in a structure consisting of tubular scaffolding, covered with tarpaulin sheets.

Salvageable Waste Materials
Year ended 31st December, 1948.

	Collected T. c. q.	Sold T. c. q.	Receipts from sales £. s. d.
Waste Paper	62. 4. 0	53.11. 1	321.18. 7
Scrap iron	4. 9. 2	5. 0. 2	10. 5. 9
Non-ferrous metals	3. 2	4. 1	5.15. 6
Textiles	1.13. 1	2.14. 1	38.16. 0
Bones	10 3	14. 3	4. 4.10
Bottles and jars	1. 2. 0	1. 0. 0	14.14. 0
	70. 3. 0	63. 5. 0	395.14. 8

No. of visits re salvage 63

35. Refuse and Salvage Collection and Disposal costs - Financial year ended 31st March, 1948.

Cost of refuse and salvage collection and disposal	£1,783.17. 8
Receipts - refuse and salvage	£424.12. 1
Cost of refuse and salvage collection and disposal to General Rate Fund	£1359. 5. 7
Cost of refuse and salvage collection and disposal per habitable house (actual)	7/7.18d
Cost of refuse and salvage collection and disposal per head of population (actual)	2/1.39d
Running costs of refuse lorry per mile	8.36d
Miles per gallon	5.45

There was an increase of 33½% in the cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal over last year. There was a slight increase in running costs, but wages accounted for 28½% of the increase.

36. RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.
INFESTATION ORDER.

Although advertisements were inserted, a number of times, it was impossible to obtain a satisfactory person for the post of Rodent Operator. I am of opinion that the fact that the appointed person would have to provide a car was partly the cause of the failure to obtain a suitable man. All rodent work had, therefore, to be carried out by the unqualified Sanitary Assistant, who was appointed chiefly to carry out the Rural Housing Survey inspections. Owing to this, the work under the Rural Housing Survey was again considerably retarded.

The systematic treatment at proper intervals of the refuse tips, sewage works and sewers, has proved to be of great value, and there is marked evidence that the rat population has been reduced to below normal.

Charges are made for the treatment of business premises, but other premises are treated free.

No. of treatments - sewers, refuse tips and sewage works	12
No. of private houses baited	34
No. of business premises baited	9
No. of visits (search and baiting) ...	453

37. CIVIL BUILDING LICENSING.

The necessity of visiting practically all the premises where an application had been made for a Building Licence entailed a considerable amount of time.

No. of Civil Building Licences issued	122
Estimated amount of licensed work	£6232
No. of visits made	154

38. OTHER MATTERS

During every year there are always a number of complaints made about matters which upon investigation are found to be of no concern to the Council and cause a waste of time.

No. of visits	33

39. TABULAR SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Water supply	27
Drainage	49
Offensive trades	3
Tents, vans and sheds	5
Factories	31
Refuse collection and disposal	46
Salvage	63
Nuisances	131
Housing (inspection and repairs) ...	176
Rural housing survey	442
C/Fwd:	973

Tabular summary of inspections made during the year

B/Fwd:	973
Housing - applications and lettings	500
Temporary dwellings	31
Overcrowding	1
Verminous houses	31
Control of Civil Building	154
Infectious diseases	35
Meat inspection	293
Ice cream premises	22
Other food premises	19
Cowsheds and dairies	216
Pasteurising plants	6
Rats and Mice Destruction Act ...	453
Smoke observations	4
Miscellaneous visits	34
Petroleum Acts	17
Total:	2789

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

C.E.JAMES.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.